British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 733.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1840. [Vol. XV.

BUENOS AYRES.

The military operations of the past week are but of a desultory character. Lavalle's troops after having advanced as far as Lobos retreated again to the Guardia de Lujan. Lavalle himself appears to have gone as far as Navarro, and to have put up at the same Estancia from which he wrote his despatch announcing the shooting of Governor Dorrego. The vicar of this town and the few male inhabitants that remained there were obliged to sign a declaration against the government. The subsequent movement of the invaders is said to have been upon the Villa de Lujan, from whence a detachment was despatched to El Pilar, under the command of Don Pepe Lavalle, but it only remained there a few hours. The progress of the invaders is reported to have been attended with so many and so revolting atrocities, that, for the sake of humanity, it is to be hoped there is exaggeration in the detail. At all events we shall refrain from mentioning the particulars related until we see them authenticated. Previously to the march upon Lobos, an attempt had been made by the Commander of the same division of Lavalle's forces, Vega, to enter San Nicolas de los Arroyos; but it completely failed from the determined resistance of Colonel Garreton and the inhabitants. We know of little change in the position of the government troops. The division of Colonel Vicente Gonzalez has recovered Lobos and Navarro. A force said to have been left by Lavalle at San Pedro under the command of Vilela, is reported to be invested by a detachment of Governor Lopez's troops. All the Correntino prisoners taken before Sunday last were set at liberty by Governor Rosas, and owing to this measure it is supposed, the Correntinos are coming over in considerable numbers. Their uniform is according to the corps to which they belong—some have red shirts with green collars, others blue shirts—their arms are lances with white and blue banderols, and short light carbines, of French make.

From the interior there is late news fully confirming the reaction against La Madrid.

Corrientes has been invaded by a division of Governor Echague's army, under the command of General Servando Gomez. Sr. Ferré, the revolutionary Governor of that Province, has published a proclamation in which he inveighs in no measured terms against Lavalle, and the fatal men of what he terms his clique, who have made him embark in an irrealizable enterprize. He accuses Lavalle of treachery and ingratitude, and in his forlorn situation throws himself upon the generosity of Don Frutos Rivera for protection. This appeal is backed by another from Don José Maria Paz, who says he finds himself in a position he did not at all anticipate.

It is the custom amongst the Indians of this country, when on the eve of action, to provide horses for their wives, that they may secure their retreat in the event of a defeat. We are informed that a day or two since the Governor told one of the Caciques that it was necessary he should supply his wives with horses; this intimation was sufficient for the Indian Chief to understand that an action was expected, to which he made the following reply.—"We have come here to conquer or die.—If we conquer, our wives require no horses to retreat.—If we die, it is proper that they should die also."

The interdict which the French have laid upon our once so constant commercial intercourse with other quarters of the globe, renders the arrival or departure of a ship of war of a friendly nation a matter of interest heretofore unknown. The frankness, vivacity, and gentlemanly deportment so characteristic of the naval officer, has for nearly three years, had an ample and almost exclusive field for display, giving existence and zest to our social intercourse, and causing us for the time, to forget a calamity which so deeply affects all circles of our once joyous city. By thus becoming identified with our most pleasing reminiscenes, they have acquired an interest in our feelings, rarely excited by casual association; and when the duties of service separates them from us, we witness their departure with sensations of the most unaffected regret.

Perhaps to no ship could the above remarks more justly apply, than to the *Marion*, Captain Belt, which left our roads on Thursday last.

The most fervent good wishes of all who have had the happiness to know either her Commander or officers, accompany her. The *Calliope*, *Actæon* and *Marion*, are names never mentioned without causing a glow of pleasure to mantle the cheek of many a fair one both native and foreign.

In the case of the Marion, our regret is heightened by the reflection that she bears from us one of the most amiable of our exotics—to whom we sincerely say—

> "Fare thee well,—and if forever,
> Still forever, fare thee well."

The Peru, steamer, had arrived at Rio Janeiro from Plymouth in 30 days. She steamed all the way, and brought London papers to 15th July. The news she brings is interesting. The idea of an expedition from France to this country it would appear has been laid aside. Admiral Mackau is coming hither in place of Admiral Baudin. 'The Times' of 14th July, contains the following—

"The *Moniteur* officially announces the appointment of Admiral Mackau to the command of the expedition against Buenos Ayres, but states no reason for this certainly extraordinary proceeding, Admiral Baudin, having actually it might be said taken the command of it. On this circumstance the journals before us comment at some length. The *Quotidienne* says two reasons are assigned for it. The first, that the English Government had remonstrated against the amount of the force which Admiral Baudin had declared indispensable for the success of the expedition. The second, that Admiral Baudin had made it a *sine quâ non* that Monsieur Mollien the French Consul General at the Havana, with whom he had become dissatisfied during his last expedition against the Mexicans should be superseded. This not having been complied with, the Admiral sent in his resignation."

Edward Oxford, who shot at the Queen, was acquitted of the serious part of the charge on the ground of insanity, and was removed to a receptacle for insane persons. Curvoissier, the Swiss valet had been executed for the murder of Lord William Russell.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

29th ult. One of the French brigs that was off the Recoleta, the French schooner which arrived on the 25th, and a launch, sailed for Colonia. The brigantine of war Vigilante and the armed prize schooner left their anchorage off the town and sailed to the E.

30th. The two above mentioned schooners returned. A launch and 3 whale boats came in from the N.

31st. A French zumaca arrived from Montevideo. A launch and three whale boats cruised to the S. last night and returned to the outer roads this morning.

1st inst. Nothing new.

2nd. The zumaca which arrived on 31st ult., sailed for Colonia. The armed prize schooner came to the outer roads, leaving her consort the Vigilante at anchor off the town.

3rd. Nothing new.

4th. The armed prize schooner joined the Vigilante, and both remained anchored off the town. The boats of the latter captured two chalanas this morning.

This day (5th inst.) completes the 893rd day of the blockade.

The Fort fired a salute of 21 guns at midday on Sunday last, it being the day of *Santa Rosa de Lima* Patroness of America.

The Weather this week has been fine and seasonable. Thermometer 50 to 60.

The month of August this year has passed off without a storm, which may be noticed as rather an uncommon event.

Official Documents.

The *Gaceta* of 29th ult., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Geronimo Balleto and Don Santiago Barrabini, with the decision dated 27th ult , of the Tribunal *de recursos extraordinarios*.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,600 dollars.

A note dated 1st inst., from the Chief of Police to the delegate Governor, states that during the last month 281 persons arrived in this city, the departures 259.

A note dated 19th ult., to the Governor from the Justice of Peace of the Parish of Concepcion, annexes a list of a number of his parishioners who with himself volunteer their services to accompany H. E. in the campaign against Lavalle.

Two similar notes dated 22nd and 24th ult., from Don Juan Antonio de Albarrazin, Collector General, annex lists of employés of the Custom House and Resguardo, who make the same offer of service.

The Inspector General replied to the above, thanking the parties for their patriotic offer, and stating that circumstances are not at present so pressing as to call for their services, but should they be required they will please assemble at the Fort, &c. &c.

The note from the employés of the Custom House is as follows—

"To the Collector General,

"The undersigned request the Collector General to reiterate to the Authority their offer to sacrifice even their lives in defence of the National cause of Federation and Independence, and of the Illustrious person of Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, against the detestable traitor unitarians or ambitious foreigners; and solicit active service in order to fulfil the offer they have made."

The Gaceta of yesterday contains two letters of congratulation to the Governor on the victory at Sauce Grande, from the Justice of Peace of Mar Chiquita, and Colonel Martiniano Rodriguez, Commandant of Fort Argentino.

We received by H. B. M's brig Clio, the Rio Janeiro journals *Jornal do Commercio*, *Despertador* and *Rio Circular* to 11th ult. They contain interesting European news. On the 11th June, an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Victoria, by a youth 17 years of age, named Edward Oxford, a native of Birmingham. The Queen and Prince Albert, in an open carriage with their usual accompaniment, had left Buckingham Palace to take an airing in Hyde Park, and when near Constitution Hill, the assassin levelled a pistol at the Queen, which missed fire, he then presented another and fired it, but without effect. He was instantly arrested and examined before a magistrate, he answered the questions put to him with perfect indifference, repeatedly saying that he did not think a country like England should be governed by a woman. He was ultimately committed to Newgate to take his trial for High Treason. He was supposed to be insane, but inquiries were going on to discover if he was the instrument of any conspiracy. The Queen, it is said, evinced great presence of mind on the occasion, she continued her excursion, and on returning to the Palace an hour after the event, not the slightest change could be observed in her countenance.

Both Houses of Parliament, voted that same day addresses to Her Majesty, congratulating her on having escaped a danger so imminent, to which Her Majesty replied in terms of high acknowledgment to Divine Providence on which (she added) and on her faithful Parliament and People she should constantly rely.

Courvoisier, the Swiss valet of the late Lord William Russel, has been found guilty of the murder of his Lordship, and has it is said confessed his crime.

Sir Edward Durnford King, Knight, K.C.H., Rear Admiral of the Red, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the British naval forces on the Brazil and Cape of Good Hope station, and will have his flag in the Southampton 50 gun frigate.

The civil war in Spain seems pretty nearly concluded. The Carlist chieftains Cabrera and Balmaceda, are said to have sought refuge in France, or at least they have consented to lay down their arms on favorable terms, and nearly all the strong places which were held by the Carlists have fallen into the hands of the Christinos. The friends of Don Carlos in Europe conceive his cause to be lost.

The situation of the French army at Algiers, seems in no wise bettered by their late reinforcements and victories. Abd-el-Kader and his Arabs on horseback and on foot were continually harassing the French, and are said to have out-manœuvred Marshal Vallée on more than one occasion. The Marshal had been recalled, and was to be replaced by Marshal Molitor. The French government, say that they will, at whatever sacrifice, continue the war until the Algerine territory be completely reduced to French domination, and they propose to raise a line of fortresses to protect the colony of Algiers.

The sword of the Emperor Napoleon has been placed by General Bertrand in the hands of Louis Philippe King of the French. This act has aroused the indignation of Prince Louis Napoleon, who has entered a protest against it, dated London, 9th June, 1840--in which he says, that General Bertrand, in delivering the sword of the head of his family to Louis Philippe, has been the victim of a most deplorable illusion, as the sword of Austerlitz never ought to pass into the hands of enemies, and therefore making it over to those who owe their prosperity to the reverse at Waterloo, is betraying duties the most sacred.

It is stated from Copenhagen, under date 26th May, that the King of Denmark had been insulted by the populace of that Capital on the day of the celebration of the anniversary of his marriage; order was re-established by the police, but the troops were in readiness to act had occasion needed.

The populace accused the Danish King of devoting his time and attention to festivities and luxury, and thus increasing the privations of the people, instead of encouraging commerce and industry.

The Russians have suffered a reverse in Circassia, but have entered Khiva with 25,000 men.

The state of Sardinia had occasioned much anxiety to King Charles Albert, and a reinforcement of two regiments had been sent thither to aid in the suppression of any revolutionary movement.

From the Despertador of 8th ult.

London, June 30.—The Paris Journal *Commerce* of Saturday, announces that M. Thiers has abandoned the project of sending forces with Admiral Baudin to attack Buenos Ayres, and that the dispute between France and that country will be amicably settled.

Morning Chronicle.

July 1.—Paris journals confirm the news that the troops which were to have formed part of the expedition against Buenos Ayres under Admiral Baudin, have been countermanded.

The *Capitole* in commenting upon this fact, states that M. Thiers has yielded to the representations of Lord Palmerston, because if Admiral Baudin should take Buenos Ayres, the disgraceful reverse of the English commanded by General Whitelock, would be rendered more glaring.

London Mercantile Gazette.

Our advice from *China* (via London) reach to the 30th March from Macao, and to the 10th do. from Canton, according to which it seems that the Chinese authorities are resolved to abide the issue of a war with Great Britain, refusing to concede any one point; an attempt to burn the British vessels had failed. The British expedition against China, sailed from Madras on the 16th of April. The Chinese having threatened to enter *Macao*, Captain Smith of H. M's ship *Volage*, asked permission to enter the port, for the protection of British subjects, but the governor replied that he should deem such an act as hostile to the government of the Queen of Portugal; Captain Smith however did enter Macao on the 4th of February, but evacuated it on the following day, having received an assurance that the Chinese soldiers should not be permitted to come into the town. On the 13th of March the Chinese again threatened Macao, and H. M's ship *Hyacinthe* was making the necessary dispositions to protect British subjects.

Rio Circular.

'The Opium and the China Question.'

Under the above head, Blackwood's Magazine of June last, contains a long and interesting article, advocating war with China, at the same time censuring the conduct of Ministers for bringing on a state of things which nothing but hostilities can redress. It speaks of the jealousy which the Court of Pekin has of the English, and the alarm it feels at her Asiatic power, particularly since the war against Nepaul, in virtue of which the English advance has pushed forward the English outposts within musquet range of the Chinese. It deprecates making a coastwise warfare in the following terms.

" Little teasings about the extremities of so great a power, and yet, in a warlike sense, so unmaritime a power as China, will be mere flea bites to the central government at Pekin; not more than the arrows of Liliput in the toes of Gulliver, which he mistook for some tickling or the irritation of chilblains.

" Are we then comparing our own naval power, the most awful concentration of power, and the most variously applicable power which the earth has witnessed, to the efforts of Liliput? Not so, reader; but of what avail is any power under circumstances which forbid it to act?—The power of gravitation is the greatest we know of; yet it is nothing at all if you would apply it to the sending up of rockets. The English navy might as reasonably throw bomb-shells into the crater of Vesuvius, by way of bidding it be quiet, or into the Kingdom of the Birds above us, as seek to make any deep impression upon such a vast callous hulk as the Chinese empire. It is defended by its essential non-irritability, arising out of the intense non-development of its resources; were it better developed, China would become an *organized* state, a *power* like Britain: at present it is an inorganic mass—something to be kicked, but which cannot kick again—having no commerce worth counting—no vast establishments of maritime industry—no arsenals—no ship-building towns—no Portsmouths, Deals, Deptfords, Woolwiches, Sunderlands, Newcastles, Liverpools, Bristols, Glasgows; in short, no vital parts—no organs—no heart—no lungs.

"Indeed, it is a more hopeful concern to make war upon the winds and the waters; for both are known to suffer great changes during some time after the continued cannonading of a great sea-fight; whereas China is, like Russia, defensible, without effort of her men, by her own immeasurable extent, combined with the fact of having no vulnerable organs—no local concentrations of the national power in which a mortal wound can be planted. There lay the mistake of Napoleon in his desperate anabasis to Moscow: in the whole area of interminable Muscovy, which centuries could not effectually traverse with armies, there was but one weak or vulnerable place, and that was the heart of the Czar. But it was too deadly a stake to throw upon that single chance the fate of so vast an army, and the future *préstige* of the French military name. Moscow having perished, which, after all, was a flea-bite even as regarded the *annual* income of the land; for it contained little more than gilt furniture and boxes of sweetmeats, (see Segur,) all had perished that *could* perish for Russia, after which every loss must be a French loss. Even without the winter, the French army was a condemned body after that. *There* surely was a deadly miscalculation. And such a miscalculation is ours in meditating the retrieval of our losses by war upon this inert and most lubberly of masses.

"But perhaps it will be said we shall not altogether depend on sea-captures. We shall seize the island of Formosa; may be we shall seize Canton. But even in those places we shall find no such accumulations of government stores as would be found in any of our active and warlike European states. Some old fixtures in the shape of buildings, palaces, halls of justice, &c., will be the most that we can count upon as government property; or perhaps Lin, in his hurry of absconding, may leave his snuff-box behind, his opium-box, or his peacock's feather.

The article enters greatly into detail from which we make the following extracts.

"Up to the year 1785 it is not worth while to trace the little oscillations of our Canton history. It is merely the history of a counting-house, except for the interest attached to national indignities. Little real variation could take place in our relations with the Chinese court, when all trembled before a power that by one word could annihilate their prosperity, unless when some lion-hearted sailor, such as Lord (then Commodore) Anson, touched at Macao for the sake of repairs or refreshments. This gallant race of men, having no alien interests of a money nature to mislead the simplicity of their English feeling, treated the insolence of the Chinese authorities with the disdain it merited; and Lord Anson, in particular, on finding a puny opposition prepared to his passage, smashed their "crockery ware," (as he irreverently styled their forts at the Bocca,) in such a summary style, with the guns of his old storm-shaken ship the Centurion, that all the tails in Canton stood on end with horror.—Frightened as the British factory was at this explosion of naval spirit, they could not hide from themselves that it succeeded for the moment, and left a useful impression behind it for a pretty long period. It was in fact the results from this demonstration of Anson's, that subsequently suggested the two embassies of the Lords Macartney and Amherst. But previously to the era even of Lord Macartney's mission, an affair of the year 1785 had put into everlasting characters of shame, had inscribed deeply upon a poor murdered victim's grave-stone, what is the capacity for evil, how infinite the possible degradation under a venal spirit of money-making, when not counteracted and overruled by the public opinion of an honorable Christian community. The case, a memorable one for our English instruction, was this:—Either in firing a salute of honor, or on some festal occasion, a ball from one of the great guns on board an English Indiaman unfortunately killed a Chinese. Never in the history of human affairs was there a more absolute accident as respected the man who fired the gun. The man who loaded it was never discovered.

But this wicked nation, who are so thoroughly demoralized as to perceive no moral difference between the purest case of misfortune terminating in a man's death and the vilest murder of premeditating malice, demanded (according to their practice) all the men to be given up who had in any way been parties to the loading, the priming, or the firing of the gun. The English factory, whose very cowardice had taken a lesson in the policy of making some resistance to monstrous demands, kicked a little at this summons. But the Chinese, being so thoroughly in the wrong, were of course thoroughly in earnest. The usual circle of remonstraces was run through by the factory; the usual insolent retorts came from the Lins of 1785; the usual steps were taken through the Hong for "closing the trade;" and then—upon the magical *sesame*—all scruples of honour, justice, Christian feeling, gave way at once; wide open flew English doors to the vile Chinese murderers; and, to the everlasting shame of poor dishonored England, the innocent man, who had acted in obedience to absolute orders from his captain, was given up to these Canton devils, in order that they, under colour of avenging an imaginary murder, might perpetrate a real and foul a murder as human annals record. The man who had fired the gun was professionally the gunner of the vessel; and to our feeling it adds to the inhuman baseness of the surrender, that he was an elderly Portuguese; who had for many years sought by preference the service of the British flag. When the wretches came to seek him, he was on board his ship. The boat being ready, he was called to take his place in her; well he knew whither he was going, and what would be his fate. The officer was present under whose orders he had acted, yet he uttered not a murmur. He took his place modestly at a distance from the officers, and when called to take a more honourable seat by their side, again he obeyed the order. One of the captains, pitying the man's case, and admiring his meekness, humility, and fortitude, uttered some words of consolation; and other captains, adding lies to their perfidy and their cowardice, assured him that not a hair of his head should be touched. But the poor Portuguese knew better—he understood the case; he knew the brutal stupidity of the Chinese, and he read his fate in the obstinacy of their pursuit. Still he murmured not; only at these delusive assurances, which added mockery to murder, he shook his head with a mournful significancy. The sequel is soon told—this humble servant of the British flag was solemnly delivered up to his assassins. Some of the better Chinese were themselves startled at the approaching tragedy; for, let it be observed, there was no deviation from the statement here made, even in credulous Canton. The Chinese version of the story differed in no iota from the English. Murmurs began to creep through that timid, servile city. The man's deportment, so humble and submissive, conciliated some pity even from the fools who thought him a criminal. It was found expedient to dispatch a courier to Pekin for further orders. In due course, the fatal mandate returned for the execution to proceed, and this poor injured man suffered on a Chinese gallows by hanging, for having fulfilled his duty on the deck of a British ship. Baseness and faintheartedness so complicated, we willingly believe, cannot often have been repeated by British authorities even in a factory. We would even hope that the case must be unique. But it is proper that we should know what are the atrocities which, under the spirit of gain, even free-born Britons can commit, and which, under their accursed system of law, the Chinese can exact.

"These precedents, it will be said, belong to a past age. Certainly as regards the British share in the disgrace, but not as regards the Chinese share in the terror. The same scenes are eternally impending. The Chinese laws do not change. It is the very expression of their improgressive state that they cannot. Centuries make no reforms in a land open to no light. The same monstrous principle, upon which a poor dependent of England was then given up to an ignominious death—the principle that, in a certain event, inevitable misfortune and malice aforethought are equally criminal, punishable equally by the death of a dog—this principle never will be abandaned. This principle has, since the year 1785, again and again brought us into terrific embarrassments; and it is idle to suppose that in a sea-port, the resort of sailors from the highest-spirited nation upon the earth, and liable to perpetual insults from Chinese vagabonds, any vigilance can ever close or seal up this opening to occasional manslaughters. We do not mention, as a separate evil, the liability of our people to be confounded with the Americans; from the identity of their naval costume, this must continually happen: but amongst Chinese idolaters we view the Americans as one with ourselves. They are Christians—they have our British blood in their veins; and they have inherited from ourselves, as children of enlightened liberty, the same intolerance of wrong. It would be a petty clannish form of nationality to separate our cause from theirs.

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"No: it is vain to dissemble. Even without the irritations of contraband trade, and without the extension of our Eastern intercourse now opening before us, it is too certain that the humiliation and the national crime of 1785 will revolve upon us. Many times we have been on the brink of the same tragedy. And, knowing those facts, it is scarcely to be forgiven that our government should not long ago have taken steps in a most decided way to place our relations with this immoral state upon a footing of European security. Things have at last taken a turn which, *on other grounds*, has induced our government to meditate an armed negotiation with China.

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"It is now certain that we must have some sort of military expedition against China. It is also certain that we can never have full explanations exchanged, or the basis of any treaty laid, without a solemn diplomatic congress between the two nations. What if the two appeals were combined? Embassies have failed in the East, partly because, speaking from no apparent station of power, and appealing to no previous knowledge of our European rank, they could not command the requisite attention and respect. On the other hand, a warlike invasion is too openly an expression of coercion to found a settlement that will last. But what if the feelings of an arrogant state were so far consulted as to allow her some colourable varnish for wounded vanity? What if, instead of a negotiating army, we were to send an armed negotiator? Instead of an army with an ambassador in its rear, an ambassador followed by an army for his train? Such retinues are not unknown in many Eastern lands. A column of 14,000 men, with a suitable train of artillery, it is understood to be the opinion of military men, would easily march to Pekin, if landed at the nearest point. One person, indeed, assures us that we underrate the Chinese Tartar troops: an experienced native, it seems, of Nepaul, had told him, "that the Chinese scymetar cuts deeply." Now, if this officer confined his remark *literally* to the swords, (*and not using the word as a general symbol for martial power,*) there is no doubt; and it is surprising that the Oriental weapons of steel are generally much superior to our own. In the suite of the French General Gardane, sent ambassador by Napoleon to the court of Teheran, there were many military men, who reported that the best Damascus blades were better than the very best Toledos. But, as these could only be purchased from Turkish enemies, the Shah had patronised two native manufactories, at Ispahan and in Chorasan, which were in *their* turn as much superior to the Syrian arms as those to the Spanish. One officer put the rival qualities to a test which was decisive; and M. Jacoigne (who afterwards published a French report on the Persian armies) says expressly—"the swords they use, much superior to ours in temper, make wide and deep wounds, which are generally mortal." The advantage belongs to all Oriental armies which import Persian sabres. But what of that? It still remains true of all Oriental armies, that, even as to weapons, they are badly armed; badly as respects the class and selection of the arms, whatever may be their quality as manufactures. The Persian armies have been beaten into some useful reforms by the Russians, and trained into others by Sir H. Bethune. The armies of India have been gradually improved by the example of the English. With these exceptions, no Eastern armies can so much as face European troops, where all arms of the service are complete, in almost any disproportion. A few brave mountain clans do not amount to a serious exception. One universal error in the composition of Eastern armies, is the vast preponderance of the cavalry. The Persian cavalry, taking the quality of men, horses, and arms conjointly, thirty years ago, was the most splendid in Asia; yet an agent of Napoleon's reported thus, on the question of their serviceableness—"this brilliant cavalry cannot fight in battle array;" and then, after describing their excellent qualities as individual horsemen, or acting as partisans "for turning the flanks of an army, and as skirmishers," this Frenchman concludes thus:—"But the perfection of European tactics would not permit the *élite*, even of the Persian cavalry, to support the impetuosity of heavy dragoons, French or English: they are unequal to the regular shock of our cavalry of the line; and they are unequal to the task of breaking our infantry." Yet this cavalry, we repeat, was, by unanimous consent, at the head of all Asiatic cavalry. As to the infantry, until recently in Persia and in Hindostan, it is every where a rabble of tumultuary levies in Asiatic armies."

The dispute between Naples and Great Britain is said to be arranged by an abolition of the sulphur monopoly, and an indemnity for the losses suffered by the British. The disturbances in Sicily appears to have assumed a serious aspect.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Advertisements.

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

NOTICE.

"The Athenæum" for December 1838, May and July 1839, and January 1840. "The Literary Gazette" for August and October 1839.

Those who may have the above works belonging to the Commercial Room in their possession, are respectfully requested to return them.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. Dubbers and Heyn, have removed their Hat Manufactory from the Calle de la Cathedral, and their shop from the Calle de la Federacion, both to No. 41, Calle de la Victoria (del Cabildo), a square and a half from the Plaza de la Victoria. a25 3t

Vines and Box-edging,

MAY be had at Mr. Wilde's Quinta, Calle del Uruguay. s5 3t

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 3rd of September, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.
Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe.
Brig Cassard, 20 guns, Captain Jourdan, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Brig Dassas, 20 guns. Brig Bolonnaise, 8 guns.

BRITISH. Ship Curaçoa, 24 guns, Captain Jenkin Jones.
Corvette Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie.
Brig Clio, 16 guns, Captain Stephen Grenville Fremantle.

AMERICAN. Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden.

BRAZILIAN. Barque Twentyninth August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Felix Correa de Mello.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

August 29.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 30.—Wind E. slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 31.—Wind E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

September 1.—Wind N.

Arrived, H. B. M's brig Clio, 16 guns, Capt. Stephen Grenville Fremantle, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., arrived at Montevideo 28th, sailed thence 30th.

September 2.—Wind S. shifted to E. in the afternoon.

No arrivals.

Sailed, United States ship Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt, for Montevideo.

Passengers, the lady of Alfred M. Slade, Esq., Consul of the United States to this Republic, and daughter Miss Agnes Slade, Messrs. William A. Rhodes and Nelson Hartwig.

September 3.—Wind S. S. E.

Arrived, H. B. M's ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russell, from Rio Janeiro 18th ult., arrived at Montevideo 31st, sailed thence 1st inst.

September 4.—Wind S. E. slight rain in the morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.

7th ult., H. B. M's ketch (packet) Arrow, hence 21st July, Montevideo 24th do.

9th, H. B. M's ship Actæon, from Montevideo 10 days.

15th ult., British steamer Peru, from Plymouth 30 days, with 42 passengers, amongst whom was Mr. John Galt Smith, Merchant of Buenos Ayres.

SAILED FROM RIO JANEIRO.

13th ult., H. B. M's packet Delight, for Falmouth, via Pernambuco and Bahia, with the mail forwarded hence 21st July, by H.B.M's ketch Arrow.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

19th ult., Belgian brig Luisa Dorotea, from Island Mayo 11th July, to Lafone.

20th, British brig William Sorlie, from Liverpool 27th May, to Dickson & Co.

23rd, British brig Susan, from Lisbon 23rd June, to Kemsley & Co.

" British brig Flora, from Cadiz 30th June, to Kemsley & Co.

" Oriental barque Prudencia, from Cape de Verds 5th July, to Capurro.

25th, Brazilian brigantine Lorenza, from Parnagua 3rd inst., to Javier Alvarez.

" British schooner Mary Ann Anderson, from Cadiz 4th July, to Lafone.

" Hamburgh brigantine Carl Heinrich, from Island Mayo 20th July.

" Oriental brig Providencia, from Bahia 25th July, to Martinez.

26th, Sardinian brig Rustico, from Bahia 25th July, to Capurro.

" Oriental brig Ana, from Rio Janeiro 1st ult.

" French brig Philantrope, from Cape de Verds 13th July, to Blanc and Constantin.

" Spanish brig Monte Carmelo, from Malaga 30th June, to Zumaran and Treserra.

" Sardinian barque Esperanza, from Gibraltar 26th June, to Gianello & Co.

27th, Portuguese brigantine Virtud, from Bahia, to Le Breton & Co.

" French barque Jeune Louise, from Cette 16th June, to Herand & Co.

28th, Brazilian schooner Dos Amigos, from Santa Catalina 5th ult.

" French brig Yucateco, from Pasages (Biscay) 11th June, with 116 emigrants.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

31st ult., H. B. M's packet schooner Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 23rd ult., was performed the drama of *Blanca y Monicasin*, and a farce.

We were not present.

On 30th, the five act tragedy of *Mudarra Gonzales ó el vengador de su sangre*, with the farce of *El valiente y la fantasma.*

The tragedy relates to the seven sons of Gonzales who had quarrelled with the followers of Doña Lambra, the wife of their uncle Ruy Velasquez. In order to be avenged, Ruy manages to send Gonzales on a pretended embassy to Cordova, with secret instructions to Almanzor. Gonzales, however, manages not only to keep his head, but to win the heart of the Moorish King's sister, by whom he has a son, Mudarra, who lives to avenge his family. Meanwhile the uncle urges the seven sons to undertake an expedition against the Moors, and betrays them into an ambuscade, where they are all killed and decapitated. Almanzor invites their father to a royal banquet, and when the dishes are uncovered the heads of his seven sons are served up before him. Mudarra avenges these murders.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 30th ult., was performed *La Estrella de Sevilla*, and a farce.

We did not attend.

'The Star of Seville' is a beautiful play. It inculcates implicit obedience to the commands of the monarch, which principle, was held by the old Castilians to absolve them from all dishonour, be the consequences what they might; thus when Sancho Ortiz murders his bosom friend, the brother of his betrothed mistress, at the command of Don Sancho, he draws the distinction between moral criminality and disgrace;—"*dice que fue atrocidad, pero que no fue delito.*"

In answer to a correspondent, who has asked us if 'La Estrella de Sevilla' is the play in which fasting and mortification are proposed as a punishment for obstreperous ladies, in conformity to the lines—

"Poner en una torre á la Princesa,
Sin comer cuatro dias ni ver mesa."

We have to state that we do not recollect these lines in the play in question.

Miss Aylmer; or, the Maid's Husband.

The object of this novel is to give notice to all young ladies and expectant coquettes that matrimony is a snare and a pit fall, that it brings nothing but trouble and ill-treatment, and that the woman who desires to secure ease and happiness, must energetically make up her mind to a state of single-blessedness, which, according to *Miss Aylmer,* is the only state of blessedness for woman. The moral is—Never marry; or, in the words of some nameless doggerel, addressed with equal cogency to the other sex—

Fall on your sword, or on a rock;
Fall from some height above;
Fall from your horse, and break your neck;
—But never fall in love.

Some of the critics, we perceive, have been praising this novel for its "sound principles." Perhaps they are right. Married life is *not* calculated to produce happiness under any circumstances; and the unfortunate people who imagine themselves happy in wedlock, are merely the victims of self-delusion. They are *not* happy, whatever they may think to the contrary. They enjoy only that sort of happiness which SWIFT cynically describes as the happiness of being well deceived. The "sound principles" of *Miss Aylmer* shew, as clearly as the sun at noon-day, that there is no such thing as contentment, or even security, in marriage. This *Miss Aylmer* is, of course, the heroine of the story; a clever, penetrating character, who makes deep reflections on the state of society, observing closely the conduct of all the people around her, and who may be said to dedicate her life to the solution of the important problem, "To marry or not to marry." All the married women with whom she is acquainted are miserable. Their husbands are all either "brutes" or "fools." These discoveries, accumulating upon her, quite shock her sensibility, and impress upon her mind a very horrid notion of men in general. But human nature is human nature for all that, and *Miss Aylmer* two or three times "fancies" herself in a fair way to be in love; but, luckily, some fortunate revelations expose the iniquities of the objects of her transitory impressions, and she escapes miraculously from the dangerous temptation.—Gathering wisdom from experience, she resolves to remain single, taking this resolution at the age of twenty-five. Such is the moral—and such are the "sound principles" of this very curious novel. What will be said about it amongst the circulating library people, who are not altogether such deep philosophers as the critics, we will not venture to anticipate.

The Atlas.

The Brazilian barque of war Twentyninth August fired three salutes on Thursday last, in honor (as we hear) of the closing of the session of the Brazilian Legislature, viz:—shortly after 5 a. m., at 1 p. m. and at sun-set. She had also flags at each mast head.

The firing of the first salute so long before day-break, awoke all the town; people turned in their beds and murmured, and many delightful dreams were interrupted.

H. B. M's brig Clio, saluted the town on Wednesday last, with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

She had the flag of this Republic at her fore whilst firing the salute.

Married.

On the 21st ult., Mr. GEORGE MACINTOSH, a native of Scotland, to Miss ELIZABETH OWEN, a native of England.

At Montevideo on Friday the 14th August, by the Rev. W. H. Norris, Methodist Episcopal Missionary there, JOHN ARCHBALD, Esq., of St. Cuthbert's Parish Edinburgh, to MARTHA AMELIA WALDEGRAVE, of Broadoak, Dorsetshire.

Advertisement.

NOTICE.

MR. Alfred M. Slade, Consul of the United States, gives notice that his office hours are from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., at his residence near the Retiro.

s5 3t Buenos Ayres, September 4, 1840.

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Doubloons, Spanish				dollars each	no price.
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Do. Horse	20	a	22	do. each.	
Calf skins	45	a	48		
Sheep skins, common	23	a	24	per dozen	
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Goat skins	30	a	35	do.	
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Horse hair, short	50	a	55	per arroba.	
Do. mixed	55	a	60	do.	
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Wool, common, washed	18	a	22	do.	
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Tallow, pure	28	a	30	do.	
Do. with grease	24	a	26	do.	
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Horns, mixed	350	a	400	per mil.	
Do. Ox	600	a	700	do.	
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan	
Discount	1	a	1¼	pr.ct.pr.month	

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PRINTED AT THE MERCANTILE GAZETTE OFFICE,

No. 75, calle de Cangallo.

Published every SATURDAY, at No. 59, calle del 25 de Mayo; where Subscriptions and Communications are received by the Editor.

PRICE,—FIFTEEN DOLLARS, (*currency*) PER QUARTER—Single numbers 10 rials.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.